

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is at—BOSTON, Scott's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

The Armistice at Mexico.

NUMBER TWO.

FIRST LINK.

Mr. Polk's Collusion with Santa Anna.
Extract from Doc. No. 4, p. 18, 2d sess., 29th Congress—President Polk's message of December 8, 1846:

"When [our Minister] reached Vera Cruz, on the 30th of November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The government of General Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. General Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the government of Herrera by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the United States to dismember the territory of Mexico by ceding away the department of Texas. The government of Herrera is believed to have been well disposed to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but, probably alarmed for its own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Paredes, violated its solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our Minister—and this, although informed that he had been invested with full powers to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments.

"On the 30th of December, 1845, Gen. Herrera resigned the Presidency, and yielded up the government to Gen. Paredes without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the United States."

"Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new government was unpromising, from the known hostility of its head to the United States, yet, determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our Minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new government, and asked to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned. These instructions he executed by his note of the first of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs; but his request was insultingly refused by that Minister in his answer of the 12th of the same month. No alternative remained for our Minister but to demand his passports, and return to the United States."

"Clearly a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the United States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, of the reconquest of Texas, was hopeless. There was no good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the Republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne. Preparatory to this end, he had, during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary decree, convoked a Congress—not to be elected by the free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

"Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the ambitious projects of Paredes, would tend to promote the cause of peace, as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the affairs of the North American continent—both objects of deep interest to the United States. Any such interference, if attempted, must have been resisted by the United States. My views upon this subject were fully communicated to Congress in my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico, which would deprive Paredes of power, could be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better.

"This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the 13th of May last, recognized the existence of the war which had been commenced by the government of Paredes; and it became an object of much importance, with view to a speedy settlement of our difficulties and the restoration of an honorable peace, that PAREDES should not retain power in Mexico."

"Before that time there were symptoms of a revolution in Mexico, favored, as it was understood to be, by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchical form of government. Santa Anna was then in exile in Havana, having been expelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844; but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also known that no violence which could be exerted by our armaments would in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive Gulf coast of Mexico, if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received, from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of war by Congress, [May 13, 1846] and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted." [A letter of Santa Anna's of March 8, 1846, and his plan of a new Mexican constitution, are to be found in the same documents with this message.] "Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the United States, and that it would be his interest to favor peace."

"It was under these circumstances and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace; and, with that view, no reason was perceived why we should take part with Paredes, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On

the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which ordinary sagacity could not but anticipate as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to produce a disposition with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the United States. Paredes was a soldier by profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successful in a military revolution by which he had obtained power. He was the sworn enemy of the United States, with which he had involved his country in the existing war. Santa Anna had been expelled from power by the army; he was known to be hostile to Paredes, and publicly pledged against foreign intervention and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the thirtieth day of May last, the same day on which the existence of the war was recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return."

"A revolution took place in Mexico in the early part of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been banished from the country, and is now in exile. Shortly afterwards Santa Anna returned. It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the Sabine. Had Paredes remained in power, it is morally certain that any pacific adjustment would have been hopeless."

We ask any candid reader if Santa Anna himself could have better pleaded the propriety of his return, had he sent an agent, as we shall see he did, to the government at Washington, about the time he sent his plan of a constitution to his followers in Mexico? A letter of Santa Anna dated March 8, 1846, together with his plan, is to be found, Ex. Doc. No. 4, second session, 29th Congress, pages 36-7-8 and 9, with the following: "Now—This plan being the only one proper for the regeneration of the republic, and for placing it in the way of preservation, I could not and would not conform to the fourteen articles which I have seen printed, and which not only modify, but almost destroy the preceding ones. I therefore now write to my correspondents, requesting them to urge my friends and those who are sincerely attached to my country, to adhere strictly to this plan for the promotion of the regeneration of our country, with the understanding that neither my honor, solemnly pledged, nor my patriotism, allow me to accept the slightest alteration either in its letter or in its spirit. I make this frank and honest explanation because I do not wish my patriotic intentions to be abused, nor to have myself placed in contradiction with myself, by the presentation of different plans. I, in consequence, answer by writing this to which I give authority by my signature. (Signed.) A. L. DE SANTA ANNA."

"HAVANA, APRIL 8, 1846."

From these documents it will be apparent that, prior to the date of May 13, 1846, to Commodore Conner, to let Santa Anna pass the blockading squadron, he (Santa Anna) was busy scheming for his return to power. Mr. Black's letter communicating these papers, "the despatch of our Consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents herewith transmitted," referred to in the message of December 8, 1846, was dated April 26, city of Mexico. "The sources believed to be reliable," referred to in the same document, remain to be shown. Who were they? Was Mr. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, among them? It was a matter of public notoriety that he was in constant communication with Santa Anna. Lieut. Raphael Semmes, United States navy, in giving an account of Santa Anna's arrival at Vera Cruz, says, page 117 of "Service Afloat and Ashore," "General Campbell, our Consul at Havana, was in the habit of visiting the fallen chieftain." [Santa Anna:] "and as on such occasions the war between their respective countries became naturally a topic of conversation, Gen. Santa Anna, apparently with much frankness, expressed himself, in one or more of those conversations, as decidedly opposed to the war. Like a sensible man as he was, he could not but see the folly, as well as the hopelessness, of such a struggle on the part of his countrymen, and he took no pains to conceal his sentiments; on the contrary, he seemed desirous to impress Gen. Campbell with the belief that, if he were again at the head of affairs, he would speedily re-establish friendly relations between the two countries. As a matter of course, our government was made acquainted with these dispositions on the part of Gen. Santa Anna." If Mr. Campbell did not do what it is here stated he did, perhaps the following, from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of July 9, 1846, may indicate "the sources believed to be reliable" referred to in President Polk's message of December 8, 1846. We translate as follows: "We must mention, as bearing on this subject, that the Union, of Washington, in its last number, has declared that the American Cabinet had not had any sort of connexion with the plans having for their object a revolution in Mexico for the benefit of Santa Anna or any other person whatsoever. 'But about three months since,' (adds the official journal,) 'there came to Washington an adventurer who desired to obtain the support of the government to some plan with which the name of Santa Anna was mixed up. But it declined every sort of relation, co-operation, or participation in such a business. The government of this country disdains such intrigues and bargains. It has made the war openly in the face of the world. It intends to pursue it with all possible vigor, and force Mexico to render it justice at the point of the sword.'"

"If, as the Union stated, Mr. Polk had no understanding with Santa Anna, he had one from him. In this message, Mr. Polk's horror of mere soldiers by profession is first developed. This has now passed into a part of the creed of the Democratic leaders, and is one of the most frequently reiterated arguments used by them at this time.

In our next we shall present our second link to prove from the same sources, that after May 13, 1846, Mr. Polk did have an understanding with Santa Anna; that, in his message of January 12, 1848, in reply to a resolution of inquiry by the House of Representatives, in which he is generally understood as wholly and entirely denying collusion with Santa Anna, as to his return to Mexico, he, President Polk only denies it prior to May 13, 1846. We shall give an account of Mackenzie's mission to Havana and its results, and indicate the application of the system of superseding, considered so appropriate, in the case of PAREDES, for the sake of "the intestine divisions," to Taylor, Scott, and others, who seemed dangerous.

[The Elections.]

Our readers desire to learn only the results, and we shall give them as briefly as possible.

Pennsylvania.
The "bogus" accounts of yesterday are reversed! Pennsylvania is doing well for the Whigs. She has never been with us in State contests, and she now opposes us more feebly than has been her custom.

The Congressional delegation from the State will stand fourteen Democrats to eleven Whigs; last year it stood fifteen Democrats to eight Whigs, showing a gain of two Whig members, and a third by additional representative.

In the first district, Col. Florence, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress, having one Whig and one Native opponent. He obtained 403 less than half the votes polled.

In the second district, Mr. Chandler, Whig, is re-elected by a handsome majority over Taylor, Native, and Hamilton, Democrat.

In the third district, Mr. Robbins, Democrat, is re-elected over Painter, Native, and Sanderson, Whig.

In the twelfth district Henry M. Fuller (Whig) is re-elected to Congress over Hendrick B. Wright. In Luzerne he has 400 majority.

In the thirteenth district Asa Packer (Democrat) is elected to Congress. It is now represented by a Democrat.

In the legislature the Whigs will have a majority of one in the Senate, and the Democrats a large majority in the House.

SUMMARY.
For Judge of Supreme Court.
Phila. county—Burlington, (Whig) 16,560
Woodward, (Loco) 16,109
For Canal Commissioner.
Hoffman, (Whig) 10,989
Hopkins, (Loco) 9,697
Being a Whig gain since last year.

Allen, (Whig) - - - 5,000
For Congress.
Florence, (Loco) - - - 4,960
Levin, (Whig) - - - 3,335
Price, (Native) - - - 2,028
Phila. city—Burlington, (Whig) majority 4,262, being a Whig gain of 700.

In Pittsburgh there is great excitement in regard to the sheriff. The Whig candidate is ahead, and several districts to hear from. State ticket not counted.

Clinton, Lycoming, Carbon, and Columbia give a Whig gain of 337 for State officers.

In Northampton county the Loco majority is 1,200; but the Whigs have elected two members to the Legislature. It gave Bigler 1,523 majority, showing a Whig gain of 275.

In Chester county the Whigs lose 200. A State Senator gain to the Whigs in Schuylkill county.

Luzerne county gives Woodward (Loco) 1,200 majority, a Locofool loss of 248. It gives Fuller (Whig) for Congress 400 majority.

Ohio Election.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The election in this State was for two State officers and members of Congress and State Legislature.

In Columbus, Galloway, Whig, for Congress, has 190 majority, and in the county about 400—a Whig gain of 700 since last year.

In Montgomery county, Campbell, Whig, for Congress, has 290 majority—a Whig gain of 379 since last year.

In Jefferson county, as far as heard from, the Whig gain is 272. Steubenville gives Brewer, Whig, for Congress, 22 majority—a Whig gain since last year of 130.

In Muskingum county, Zanesville and Salem give a Whig majority of 273, being a Whig gain of 80 votes.

MUSKINGUM, Oct. 13.—Zanesville gives a Whig majority of 203—a small Whig gain. Salem, 70 majority—Whig gain, 30.

Jefferson county, a small Whig majority—gave Ford, Whig, in 1848, 16 majority.

A despatch from Steubenville, in Muskingum county, says: "The city and two townships heard from, showing a Whig gain in the State ticket of 472."

In Franklin county, Galloway, Whig, has 400 majority—a Whig gain of 449, as compared with the governor's vote of 1848, when Ford, Whig, was elected by 345 majority.

In the 14th district, Townsend, Dem., is defeated for Congress. Whig gain.

In Erie county, Sadler, Whig, for Congress, gains 206 votes of 130.

In Giddings's district, the contest is close. He loses 488 votes in six towns of Ashtabula county.

In the 19th district, Wade, Free-soil, is elected to Congress.

Nearly every county heard from exhibits large Whig gains; and the prospect is that Ohio has gone for the Whigs by a handsome majority.

Pennsylvania.
The Washington Union boasts loudly to-day of a triumph in Pennsylvania, and regards it, with other items, as proof conclusive that the Presidential canvass is already decided. It claims to have carried the State by 15,000 majority. The figures will not so appear. The Union of Sunday last contained the following:

"CORRESPONDENCE.—We continue to-day the publication of selections from the correspondence of the Democratic Central Committee. The object of the committee in authorizing this publication is to lay before their friends and correspondents in the different sections of the country a fair specimen of the political information which, in the discharge of their duties, has been received by them."

PENNSYLVANIA.
"COCHRANVILLE, Oct. 6, 1882.

"Our prospects in the old Keystone are certainly flattering. I believe we will elect our State officers—viz: canal commissioner and supreme judge. Should we, however, fail it will be no indication that the State is unsafe for Pierce and King, inasmuch as questions foreign to the condition of parties enter the first election."

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1882.

"We held a mass meeting last night in Independence Square."

"There are causes which will affect our State ticket for judge and canal commissioner that can have no bearing on the election in November. To take their vote as a test would be no true criterion."

Baltimore Municipal Elections.
The results show that the elections yesterday were not governed by a strict party vote. The school question, and others that should have had nothing to do with political matters, entered into the issues of the day. The usual Loco majority in that city is 1,800 to 2,000; but yesterday Hollins was elected Mayor by 3,606!

That was a terrible fate that was pending over the heads of the poor Irish prisoners for whom General Scott perilled his own life, and whose release he secured by a threat of retaliatory measures. He has of late expressed a wish to see such men, in the shortest possible time, protected as citizens of the United States; and it is for this he is denounced by the Locofool press! Yet the Locos are the peculiar friends of Irishmen in this country!

Daniel Gotkins was killed in an fray at Columbus, Miss., a few days ago by John L. Riggs.

George W. Stewart, of Newmansville, Fla., was shot dead on the 20th ult., by James W. Stevens.

Miss Kimberly is playing with eld in Boston.

The Exchange Bank.

Selden, Withers & Co. give notice that in compliance with what they believe to be the popular sentiment, they have determined to discontinue the circulation of their notes of the denominations of one and two dollars.

Are we again to be flooded with the little notes of the banks of other States? The influx of these has invariably followed the withdrawal of the small notes issued here. To avoid this many persons in this community have acquired in the circulation of our local issues, preferring rather to bear the ills they have than "fly to others that they knew not of."

We comply with the request of a citizen of Georgetown in giving place to the following, from the Georgetown Advocate:

EXCHANGE BANK.—We are sorry to see that among the other notes proscribed from circulation by the butchers of our town are those of the Exchange Bank of Washington. The liberal course of this bank towards our citizens generally has given to it a stronger hold upon the confidence of the people than many of the ephemeral institutions of the day. Indeed, we have good authority for saying, that this money will be received by many of the merchants of our town, and also to an unlimited amount at our Corporation, and remitted there either in their own or Virginia funds. We have also heard some pretty strong men say that they would back up their concern with gold and silver as far as their means went, if it were necessary.

The Exchange Bank deserves well at the hands of the people of our town.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]
Illinois—A Damp for Douglas.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1882.

Stephen A. Douglas, the small "giant," is making good Truman Smith's prediction. The giant gave out that he would, during this campaign, speak in twenty-eight States of the Union; but after the introduction of the "tongue duty" amendment in the Senate, "Old Truman" told him he would give him as much as he wanted to do in Illinois. Smith's speech has been scattered widely over the State, and has opened the eyes of all parties to the enormity of Douglas's proposition; and that, together with the great popularity of Scott among the Suckers, has frightened the Locofools prodigiously; and you see in this "Banner State" of the Democracy all the evidence of a thorough consternation. Douglas has not only come home to try and save the State, but brought General Cass and the notorious John B. Weller, the Ohio defaulter, with him. Such, however, was the reception that they received in Chicago, that Cass and Weller left the State early the next morning.

From Chicago, the giant passed through here the other day, on his way to Dixon, where he made a speech of two hours in endeavoring to explain away his tongue duty business. He spoke during his whole time without eliciting the least applause, and he left the stand without the first particle of evidence of approbation from his Locofool friends—but, on the other hand, "three cheers for Scott" were called for, and given with a will. The truth is, Douglas found the "millstones" so thick at Dixon, that he swore he was in a grave-yard, and left town as soon as possible. Illinois will give a good account of herself in November. Truman Smith is now the most popular man in Illinois. His raking down of the giant has pleased everybody.

North Carolina.
Extract of a letter dated WARRENTON, N. C., Oct. 9.

"The Whigs in this country are becoming every day more confident of success. In Franklin county I have no doubt the win will be a strong one. S. J. says he has voted the Democratic ticket for forty-two years, and he wants to live forty-two more to vote against them. He will vote for Scott and do all he can for him. I have no doubts that Scott is gaining strength every day. The Democrats are losing the confidence they had in Pierce's strength, and do not brag or bet half as strong as they did some time since."

Significant.
The hickory pole erected by our Democratic friends on the Island is surmounted by a hickory broom. This badge of the party was well understood a few years ago, and is pregnant with meaning now. However, as the Democrats are a clever set of fellows, take them by and large, we have no doubt they will loan their Whig friends that broom, if it so happens that they shall have no use for it themselves.

"An old convict, Frederick Nolicke, who recently left this country for Hanover, has been arrested there with \$2,000 in gold, some valuable jewelry, and a large gold medal—supposed to be the missing "Clay Medal."

The above is extracted from a late Philadelphia paper. The individual mentioned, is doubtless Frederick Nolicke, (as he signs his name) who was convicted of larceny at the June term, 1850, of the Criminal Court of this District, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months, whence he was discharged on the 6th of January last. Soon after his release he professed to have several hundred dollars in his possession, which was doubtless true, and expressed his intention of returning to his home in the kingdom of Hanover.

Messrs. Williams & Lockhart, of London, have sent to Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, £50, with the promise of £200 more, provided he can succeed in defeating General Walbridge, a candidate for Congress in New York. Bennett blows on them, by publishing their letter, and making a great flourish of trumpets.

Without a Whig majority in the State elections, Pennsylvania gave heavy majorities for Harrison and for Taylor. Gen. Scott always fights with the odds against him, and always wins!

The Gift for All Seasons.
This is an exquisite 12mo. volume, from the press of Appleton & Co., of New York. It contains nine beautiful steel engraved illustrations, and twenty-eight different articles in prose and poetry, from the pens of well approved authors. It is an appropriate gift from parent, friend, or lover, and should grace the centre-table of every family. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

Depot and Depot!
With lightning speed we journeyed,
And off the cars we got;
One bright October morning,
At the New York depot!

"Vanity of vanities,
Chink of reason,
Wellings for the cars
At a railroad station:
Thinking every moment
That the train will go,
Worrying out an hour
In a small depot!
Worst of little miseries
That in life beset us,
Greatest of the troubles
That forever fret us,
Waiting one long hour
For the cars to go,
Elbowed, jammed, and crowded
In a small depot!"

There is a lake in Minnesota called Minnetonka, which must be very clear and very deep, for a strange genius, in describing it, says, by looking into it you can see them making tea in China.

City Items.

The Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute met last evening in the lecture room of the Smithsonian building, Professor Henry, the President, in the chair. After calling the meeting to order, the president addressed the members in a very handsome and satisfactory manner.

Seventy-two new members were reported—three of them life members. The library is beginning to receive contributions from various sources. Col. Albert presented several volumes of the reports of the Topographical Bureau. The Institute has been placed upon the list of regular recipients of those reports. Professor Henry intends making application to the proper authorities for the works of the Smithsonian Institution. Resolutions of thanks were passed thanking the Hon. A. H. Stuart for the use of the Patent Office hall for the exhibition, and the managers of the National Monument for their splendid forty-horse power engine to be exhibited. A resolution was also passed requesting the Hon. Joseph B. Chandler to deliver the opening address.

The Board of Managers have been invited by the Maryland Institute to attend their Exhibition. They have accepted, and will go to Baltimore tomorrow.

We regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Baldwin, the gentleman who was seriously injured at the railroad depot a few days since. He died at the infirmary this morning, at four o'clock, surrounded by his family and friends, and was taken to Bladensburg for burial.

Hon. E. Whittlesey has decided that the Auxiliary Guard is not entitled to the benefits of the twenty per cent. act of the last session. He says, in substance, that though they are employed in the Executive branch of the government, they are not employed in either the legislative or an executive department of the government.

To-night we expect to see "Iron Hall," on the Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, filled with a delighted and fashionable company. The German Yagers Ball comes off there this evening, and the arrangements made for the comfort of the party will be sure to be carried out to the entire satisfaction of all, thus insuring a pleasant, and we hope, a very profitable evening.

The various fire companies have appointed delegates to a convention for the purpose of adopting some plan to secure harmony in the fire department, and to make that department an ornament to our city.

NEW AMUSEMENT.—It is no uncommon sight to see men or boys *see-sawing* on the beam of the engine on board one or two of the Alexandria steamboats. We may, one of these days, hear of some one being crushed to death while engaged in this dangerous practice—but no one will be to blame, of course.

SMALL NOTES.—"Bank of the Union" notes taken at twenty-five cents, and those on the "City Bank of Washington," at ten cents in the dollar, by one of the booksellers on Pennsylvania avenue, in exchange for books. We have seen no other nominal value affixed to the paper of these concerns. The distrust with regard to small notes generally still continues.—*Republic.*

Washington City Ladies' Depository is removed to a room in the building known as the Mansion House, west of the Hotel.

NATIONAL TROTTER CLUB.
THERE will be a meeting of the Club on Friday evening, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the room over the new store of L. F. Clarke, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets. All the members are requested to be present, and the non-members, if they become members, are invited to attend or send in their names.

NOTICE!
THE public are hereby informed that all the property of No. 11, Gallishier in the city of Richmond has been assigned to the benefit of his creditors. The conveyance is in the most comprehensive terms. The kind and amount of property which may come into my possession shall be promptly made known.

THE JUNIOR BACHELORS' FIRST ASSEMBLY.
WILL take place at CARUS'S SALOON on Thursday evening, October 21st, 1882.

Subscribers can obtain their tickets at Samuel Butt's and Wm. H. Gilman's Drug Stores.

No tickets sold after the 20th.

NICHOLAS CALLAN has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania Commissioner of deeds for that State for the county of Washington.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THERE is at the store of Mrs. E. COLLISON, on 6th street, will be returned to-morrow (Friday) morning, if the weather is fair.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
WILL be opened, at Mrs. E. PARKER'S, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH MERINO.
WE have just received two cases of Lupin's best French Merino, in all colors and shades which we will sell at the very lowest prices, 60 pieces in the lot.

BY W. B. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
Extra Sale of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c., on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at my store, I shall sell a large invoice of fancy goods, Bohemian Vases, Porcelain, Shaving Cases, Pistols, Perfumery and Cosmetics, also Gold and Silver Watches and fine Gold Jewelry of every description.

W. B. LEWIS'S Auction Store.
N. B.—Wanted, a young man having some qualifications for business and willing to make himself useful. Inquire at the Auction Store.

BOOKS THAT YOU WANT.
D. RATHBORN, SCENES, or Dying with and without Religion; by Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo. \$1.00. Lives of Whitcomb, George, and McKendree. 1 volume. 50 cents.

Successful Mercantile; by Arthur. 1 vol. 50 cents. Christian Reform; by Sarah Baker. 35 cents. Lectures to Young Men; by Rev. D. Smith. 45 cents. Andie's Book of New Year's Resolutions. 50 cents. Anecdotes for the Fireside. 40 cents. Anecdotes for the Young. 40 cents. Anecdotes for the Ministry. 40 cents. Sunday-school Books in great variety.

Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

New Fall Millinery.
MRS. CHAOTE.

WILL open her Fall Millinery rooms on Saturday, 10th inst., where the ladies of Washington and vicinity can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. Chaote's Trimming Store has been replenished with Trimmings, Ribbons, &c. Also, a large variety of Useful and Fancy Articles, suitable for the season.

Fashionable Millinery.
MRS. MORLEY respectfully invites the attention of the ladies to her fashionable Fall Millinery, which will be opened on Thursday, 14th inst. Her rooms are on Pennsylvania avenue, north side, between 10th and 11th streets, in a new and elegant hall.

N. B. Several good Milliners wanted—good wages and constant employment given.

THE GREAT HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

WE HEAR WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.—ONE OF THE FIRM WHO WROTE THE LETTER (BELOW) IS A PHYSICIAN.

FRANKLIN CITY, Sep. 3, 1882.
Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray: It affords us pleasure to inform you that Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is selling rapidly. Our citizens are just finding out its true merits. We look upon it as one of the best medicines of the day. We have just sold six bottles to one of our physicians who has given it a fair trial.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. G. SCHAEFFER & BRO.

A PERFECT AVAILANCE OF CERTIFICATES
pouring in.—Thousands will bless the name of Dr. Hampton, in this wonderful Tincture, by its action on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys; it will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Worms, General Weakness; for all diseases of the Bowels, such as Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Dysentery, Summer Complaint. It is truly a specific. As a medicine in all diseases of females leading to disease, it has no equal.

See advertisement to-day. Call on Scott & Co. and get pamphlets gratis. oct 14—

Grand Whig Rally!
The Old Maryland Line in Motion.

The Chippewa Club No. 1, Bladensburg, Maryland, will give a Barbecue in the City Grove on Saturday, the